

MERRILL ELECTED U. E. A. PRESIDENT

State Teachers Conclude Seventeenth Annual Convention.

BALLOT WITHOUT DISSENT

Nominations Presented by Committee Were Adopted Unanimously—Address of Dr. Tyler.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President, Dr. Joseph F. Merrill of the University of Utah. Vice president, Professor Joseph Peterson. Trustees for one year, Alma Molyneux and John M. Mills. Trustees for two years, Professor S. H. Goodwin of Provo and Professor F. W. Reynolds of the University of Utah. For three year term, D. H. Robinson of Manti and Mithulathi Thomas of Salt Lake.

Without a dissenting voice the recommendations of the nominating committee at the general business meeting of the Utah Teachers' association, Friday afternoon, were accepted; Professor Joseph F. Merrill of the University of Utah was made president without demonstration or contest of any kind. It was a very quiet affair and quite unlike the election of the previous year.

Up to the very moment when Superintendent H. R. Driggs of the State Normal school stepped to the rostrum to announce the nominations, not one member of the association, outside of the nominating committee, knew who the choice for president would be. There had been no electioneering.

After reading the report of the nominating committee, Chairman Driggs moved its adoption; his motion was seconded and without the sign of dissatisfaction or demonstration of any kind, the motion carried and the secretary was ordered to cast the unanimous ballot for the candidates.

Superintendent C. N. Childs read the report of the committee appointed to draft new by-laws and articles of incorporation. Upon the passage of what is designated as "Article 12" of the articles of incorporation rose the first contest of the convention. "Article 12" proposed that departmental meetings be done away with; but strenuous objections were made by various teachers, especially those in the science and nature study departments. Eloquent speeches were forthcoming, both against the passage of this section and in favor of it. An amendment was introduced under which the departmental meetings will continue as in the past. Finally, after long and continued debate, the motion was put, with the result that the amendment carried by a small margin.

The committee on resolutions reported, thanking the speakers, musicians, newspapers and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for the free use of the Assembly hall.

DR. TYLER'S ADDRESS.

"Growth in the High School" was the subject of Dr. Joseph F. Tyler's address Friday afternoon, before the teachers. Like both of his previous lectures, his closing speech was alive with interest, truth and most forceful philosophy. In part he said:

"College athletics—and particularly football—is one of the most serious and dangerous ingredients of modern education. Why twenty-two men should engage in mortal combat, with 2,000 other men on the side lines yelling themselves hoarse at the performance, is a question I have never been able to solve. The few brave men on the gridiron are least of all those who need the exercise. It is the spectators on the side lines who need it and they are the ones who do not get it.

"Athletics for the boy in high school should not be too close to the heart and the line the boy is in high school is yet weak and the tissues are not tough. Every commander dreads to take with him into the field of battle boys of eighteen or twenty years. They die off like flies.

"The danger of over-pressure in study, especially after the first year in high school, is not great. The greatest danger is too much social excitement. Late theater parties and dances take more strength out of the student than thirty days of hardest study.

"The boy and the girl, the boy in particular, imagine they must learn all there is to know, and it is a blessing. The boy girds up his loins and goes wherever he will in search of every worldly experience. He will eat of the tree of good and evil if it cost him paradise. We can't stop him. We couldn't if we would, and it's lucky we can't for we wouldn't if we could.

"The boy has little self-knowledge and still less self-control. Impulses are strong on within him and he is ill prepared to resist them. If the sun shines today the boy thinks it will shine forever; and if the maiden of his admiration frowns today he thinks the sun will never shine again. But there is a reflection about him. Don't you ever think that he is going to come to us with his troubles, for he won't do it. Nature has put a shell of reticence about him, just as she puts a shell around an egg so that we will have to keep our blundering fingers out. Influences of early home training are all-important and if those influences have been good they will hold him. The boy is generous to a fault

COAL "AS YOU LIKE IT" Medium or Large Lumps. UTAH ..... \$5.75 WYOMING ..... \$5.00 Gridley-Ryan Coal Co. 38 West Third South. Bell 420. Ind. 78.

CHIEF FORESTER GRAVES' REPORT

Where Forest Is Organized With Adequate Force of Rangers And Guards, Risk Small.

IS SAD LACK OF PREVENTION

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"In a forest fully organized with adequate means of transportation and communication and a sufficient force of rangers and guards, the risk from fire is small," he said. "In foreign countries in which forests are so organized, the risk is so small that the forests are insured at a moderate rate."

Mr. Graves said that 84 per cent of the fires in 1909 was due to the "lack of preventive care on the part of the users of the forests and of the railroads traversing them."

The forester said the forests, realizing that forest fires are against their own interests, "have shown an admirable spirit in co-operating to prevent them." He suggests that the railroads be required either to use efficient spark arresters or to burn off.

Four per cent of the fires for 1909 were from incendiary and 12 per cent from lightning. "Incendiary," he says, "can be stopped, partly through education of the public and partly through increased watching of the forests, which will result in the apprehension and punishment of incendiaries."

The approximate total stand of timber in national forests, exclusive of Alaska, according to the report is 530,000,000 feet. Though the stand of timber in the two national forests in Alaska is believed to be very large, not even a rough estimate can be made of them.

About 62 per cent of the total estimated stand on the national forests exclusive of Alaska is in the three Pacific coast states, says the report, "21 per cent in Idaho and Montana and 12 per cent in Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico. This leaves only 5 per cent elsewhere. In the order of their importance the five states containing the bulk of national forest timber are Oregon, California, Washington, Idaho and Montana."

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Kaiser Wilhelm Wanted It for Berlin But German Composer Brought It to United States.

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Humperdinck's three-act story, taken from a German folk tale, was given its greater performance at the Metropolitan Opera House, and a large audience applauded composer and artists, who were often called before the curtain.

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TEMPLE NOTICES

Salt Lake Temple will close for the holidays on Friday, Dec. 23, and open on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1917. JOSEPH F. SMITH. The Manti temple will close Friday, Dec. 23, 1916, and re-open Jan. 3, 1917. LEWIS ANDERSON. Logan temple will close for the holidays on Friday, Dec. 23, 1916, and re-open on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1917. WILLIAM BUDGE.

LUQUE'S RELIEF COLUMN DEFEATED

Had Four Days' Fighting Near Casa Colorado, Having Six Hundred Men Killed.

MORE FIGHTING IN MAL PASO

No Details as to Casualties—Navarro's Command Reported Still Bottled Up.

El Paso, Dec. 30.—A special to the Times from its correspondent in Chihuahua says: Luque's relief column has encountered four days' fierce fighting near Casa Colorado and its loss is 600 men killed. The insurgent loss is slight. Luque's column is badly demoralized. Navarro's command is still bottled up near Mal Paso.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Chihuahua, Mexico, Dec. 30.—An official report was received here today stating that Col. Escudero, commanding a scouting force of the federales, encountered a band of insurgents in Mal Paso on Wednesday and that after some fighting the insurgents retired. No details were given with regard to killed or wounded.

The report was sent by Gen. Luque to Gen. Hernandez, commanding the Chihuahua military zone. Gen. Luque declared that the pass was cleared and it was he who asked for the repair train which left here yesterday morning. This train did not enter the pass yesterday, but at the railroad office today it was stated that the telegraph line would probably be restored by night.

Yesterday belated information reported the pass open because a gasoline car had made the trip through it without molestation or sight of the insurgents. Luque's report indicates that the insurgents either disdained to molest the car or preferred that the impression should go forth that the pass was unoccupied.

In the absence of details officials believe that it was only a small band of scouting insurgents that was encountered. It is certain that Luque would not have ordered an unprotected train into the pass unless he felt certain there was no longer opposition.

Wild rumors which have now been current for five days continue to the effect that there has been serious fighting. While this may be true, there is not a word of confirmation to that effect.

At noon the telegraph line was working only as far as San Antonio, where it was said soldiers were erecting the second number of the proposed wireless system, occupying the rude fortifications made of quartz, erected by the remnants of the Guzman command which was ambushed at Mal Paso two weeks ago.

Every preparation has been made here for the reception of federal wounded, but it is still insisted that this is for the wounded of previous fights. These wounded must be brought through Mal Paso, if transported by train, which is taken as further confirmation of the official report that Mal Paso is clear of insurgents.

FIRST BLOODSHED IN SONORA.

Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 30.—The first skirmish with the rebels and the first bloodshed in Sonora during the present insurrection is reported in a message received here today from Moctezuma. The rebels numbered 50, and a small number of civilians were killed by the prefect of Moctezuma, cinched at Tampichi, 20 miles southeast of Moctezuma. The fight lasted the entire morning of Dec. 25, the forces firing from cover. The defeat, however, reports the rebels routed, leaving one dead, four wounded and 10 prisoners.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, LOOKS FOR ATTACK

Puerto Cortez, Honduras, Dec. 30. (via wireless to New Orleans).—An attack upon Puerto Cortez by the revolutionary gunboat Hornet, which was reported several miles off the coast late last night, is expected. Several hundred government troops arrived yesterday from Tegucigalpa, and others came in this morning. Fighting has already begun at Lasquebradas, according to reports.

Following rumors that the United States cruiser Tacoma had sighted the Hornet last night, the American consul, at the request of Commander Davis of the Tacoma, today warned all Americans to remain indoors if trouble starts. Notice was given the commandant today that the Tacoma will land marines to protect American interests here tomorrow.

The Honduran gunboat Tautambula is in the harbor, but her two 1-pounders are not expected to be of much use in defending the town against an attack by the Hornet, which is reported as having four 6-inch modern rifles and three machine guns. The Tautambula is not considered seaworthy.

Guatemalan troops arrived at Morales last night. This move is taken here to mean that the attack on the Honduran revolutionists is expected along the border.

CLARENCE LEXOW DEAD.

He Was Father of the Famous Lexow Investigation Committee.

New York, Dec. 30.—Clarence Lexow, formerly chairman of a senate committee to investigate the city government of New York, died at his home in New York, tonight. Mr. Lexow was known to the country over from the committee to which his name was given. His death was due to pneumonia. He is survived by a widow, three children and three brothers.

Clarence Lexow was born in Brooklyn in 1852 and graduated from both Columbia university and the University of Iowa. He took up the practice of law, entered politics and in 1893 was elected to the state senate in the following year he was appointed chairman of the committee to investigate the city government of New York, universally known as the Lexow committee.

The results were startling. For the first time the public at large heard of the police "system." The illicit alliance between officers high in the department and gamblers, proprietors of disorderly houses, hotels and saloons that violated the excise laws and other law-breakers was uncovered. The Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst gave testimony that shocked the nation.

Inspector Byrnes, at that time perhaps the best known police officer in the world, resigned. The whole department was shaken from top to bottom. The excise laws were revised and "Raines law" hotels began to be known. In fact, the methods and much of the material of the Lexow committee have been fruitfully available ever since for many cities in the throes of reform.

In addition to his services as chairman of the Lexow committee, Senator Lexow was chairman of the joint legislative committee that drafted the bill chartering the city of Greater New York. His interest in reform extend-

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A New Leaf— Resolved--- That in 1911 I Will put my Money into Salt Lake Real Estate. It Will be Safe There and it Will Grow THRIFTY CITIZEN.

Homeseekers Demand Benchland Commanding View, Pure air, Streetcar Service, City Water, Sidewalks, Graded Streets, Shade Trees, and Fine Homes.

HIGHLAND PARK Southeast, Will Satisfy All These Conditions in 1911.

Kimball & Richards "LAND MERCHANTS" Salt Lake City 58 Main St.

CLOSING OUT All Furs at Cost Drummers Sample Fur Shop 259 SOUTH MAIN STREET

"Sorry, but I can't go today. It's baking day—bread to make." "Why don't you do like we do? Our folks won't have anything but Royal

Table Queen Bread. We think it's equally as wholesome as home-made bread, and besides saving lots of uncomfortable work, we find it cheaper than buying flour. Insist on bread showing this label. This groove appears in Table Queen only. 5¢

Will buy you a splendid "Cutler Twenty" hand tailored suit or overcoat. 1-3 off on all clothing from \$8 to \$26.70. Our prices are always lowest on Knit Goods, Garments and Underwear for men, women and children. We shall be pleased to serve you. CUTLERS 36 MAIN ST.

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